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SYNOPSIS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN HYPOCREACEAE, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SPECIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 90.)

103. NECTRIA CUCURBITULA, Tode.

On bark of *Abies balsamea*, North Elba, N. Y. (Peck.) Cæspitose, erumpent, perithecia ovate-globose, papillate, ¼—⅓ millim. in diam., bright red, not collapsing, smooth; asci cylindrical, 80—90 x 6 *u*; sporidia biconical or acutely elliptical, hyaline, uniseptate, uniseriate, 12—15 x 5—6 *u* (14—18 x 6—7 *u*, Sacc. in Syll.)

The specimen above quoted and from which these characters were drawn was sent to us as "*N. balsamea*, C. & P.," but can not be that species, which has very different sporidia and collapsed perithecia, but is evidently the *N. cucurbitula*, Tode., as described in Sylloge, II, p. 484, and illustrated in Kunze's Fungi Selecti, No. 105.

NOTE.—When the July number of the JOURNAL was printed, we did not know that this species was found in this country.

104. NECTRIA RHIZOGENA, Cke. Grev. XI, p. 108.

"Cæspitose, erumpent, stromatic, orange-red, at length scarlet; perithecia subglobose, glabrous, scarcely papillatte, breaking out into small groups of 10—12 together; asci cylindrical; sporidia narrowly elliptical, uniseptate, hyaline, 8—9 x 3 *u*. The conidia are those of *Tubercularia*, with a rose-colored tint and 5 x 2 *u*. On exposed roots of *Ulmus*, seaboard of South Carolina (Ravenel). Clusters 1 millim. in diam; perithecia one sixth millim." The specimens in Rav. F. Am., 645, show only the depressed-tuberculariform, flesh-colored stroma and conidia.

105. NECTRIA MUSCIVORA, Berk., in Rav. Fung. Car. I, 57. (*Nectria subcoccinea*, Sacc, & Ell., Mich. II, p. 570.)

Perithecia mostly cæspitose, bright red, subovate, small (one fifth millim.), seated mostly around the margin of the small, pale, tuberculariform stroma, which together with its group of perithecia, is mostly less than 1 millim. in diam.; asci cylindrical, 75—90 x 8—10 *u*; sporidia uniseriate, narrow-elliptical, 14—16 x 6—7 *u*, yellowish-subhyaline, becoming 1-septate. On bark of living alder, West Chester, Pa. (Everhart & Haines). Distinguished from *N. coccinea* by its broader, more obtuse, yellowish sporidia and its more distinctly superficial stroma, which, in some cases at least, seems to arise from the remains of dead scale insects, which are abundant on the bark.

The above description is from the Pennsylvania specimens of *N. subcoccinea*, S. & E., which are the same as the specimens of *N. muscivora*, Berk., cited, which is, presumably, the same as *N. muscivora*, B. & Br , in Cooke's Handbk., No. 2364, though neither the Pennsylvania specimens nor those in Rav. Car. show anything of the "white lanos patches, 2 in. or more in diameter." In Ravenel's specimens, the perithecia are collapsed, the only point in which they differ from the specimens of *N. subcoccinea.*

Perithecia furfuraceous or squamulose. (Lepidonectria, Sacc.)

106. NECTRIA APOCYNI, Pk. 26th Rep. N. Y. State Mus., p. 84.

"Cæspitose or scattered, dull red; perithecia minute, pale ochraceous and subglobose when moist, dull red, collapsed or laterally compressed and rough, with minute, whitish scales when dry; ostiola minute; spores biseriate, uniseptate, filiform, usually constricted in the middle, nucleate, .00065—.0008 in. long; conidia subhemispherical or irregular, small, pale red; spores fusiform, straight, .0005—.0006 in. long." Specimens found at Newfield, N. J., July, 1883, on dead stems of *Asclepias tuberosa*, with *Volutella flexuosa*, C. & E., had asci about 35x7 *u*, sporidia 12—18x3½—4 *u*, constricted at the septum and nucleate.

107. NECTRIA DIPLOA, B. & C. Jour. Linn. Soc., X, p. 378. Grev., IV, p. 46, var., *diminuta*.

Perithecia cæspitose, minute, ovate, subfurfuraceous, at length collapsing, light red, parastic on some erumpent *Valsa*?; asci subsessile, oblong-cylindrical, about 65 x 10 *u*; sporidia obliquely uniseriate, oblong-elliptical, endochrome finally divided in the middle, 20—25 x 8—9 *u*, hyaline or nearly so. In some of the asci, the sporidia are partially biseriate and somewhat smaller. On bark of alder. So. Ca. Ravenel. The description here given is from an examination of the specimens in Rav. Fungi Caroliniani, III, 55. In these specimens, the nuclei have disapeared. The underlying (*Valsa*)? is so completely covered by the perithecia of the *Nectria* as to be easily overlooked.

108. NECTRIA DEMATIOSA, Schw. Syn. N. Am., 1424.

"Frequent on branches of *Platanus* and *Morus*, Bethlehem, Pa. Allied to *N. cinnabarina*, but much smaller. Cæspitose, erumpent, seated on a flattened stroma; perithecia few, globose, subglabrous, red, becoming dark, indistinctly ostiolate, collapsing, covered with subpellucid dematiose hairs. The perithecia readily fall out, leaving little pits. The clusters of perithecia scarcely exceed half a line in diameter." In Grev., IV, p. 16, the sporidia are said to be "oblong, uniseptate, slightly curved, .00085—.00057 inch long."

(To be continued.)

KELLERMANNIA, ELL. & EVRHT.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

KELLERMANNIA, Ell. & Evrht.—The characters of this genus, as given on page 153 and of the species on page 154, will have to be amended. In the specimens examined at that time, only *free spores* were seen and it was taken for granted that the slender prolongation on one end of the spore was a *stipe*, when in fact, it is an awn-like appendage proceeding from the apex of the spore. The spores are sessile, or at least borne on slightly elongated cells of the proligerous layer. In the generic description, therefore, for "stipitate" read "awned" or "aristate," and in the specific description, instead of "abruptly contracted below," etc., read "abruptly contracted *above* into a slender, bristle-like awn, etc." It should also have been stated that *K. yuccægena* is the same as *Discella* (*Discula*) *anomala*, Ck. The specific name, *anomala*, was rejected as not applicable. *Kellermannia* is properly separated from *Discula* by its septate, aristate spores. The perithecia also are mostly more perfect than in *Discula*. We are indebted to Dr. H. W. Harkness for this correction and for the following two new species.

KELLERMANNIA POLYGONI, E. & E.—On dead stems of *Polygonum polymorphum*, Blue Canon, Cala. (Harkness, 3277.) Perithecia erumpent, membranaceous, of coarse, cellular structure, black, depressed-globose, ½ millim in diam., with a perforated, papillate ostiolum; spores lanceolate, 1-septate, 30—40 *u* long, including the awn-like tip, and 3—4 *u* thick at the rounded base, yellowish-hyaline, granular and nucleate at first, gradually contracted above the middle into the slender, nearly straight awn. The mature perithecia may be picked out entire with the point of a knife.

KELLERMANNIA SISYRINCHII, E. & E.— On *Sisyrinchium bellum*. Berkeley, Cala. (Harkness, 3017). Perithecia scattered, minute (150 *u*), covered by the epidermis, subglobose, with the upper half prominent and finally collapsing, pierced above, membranaceous, of fine cellular texture and, when moist, paler than in the preceding species; spores oblong-lanceolate, yellowish-hyaline, 3-septate, 50—60 x 5—6 *u* (including the awn), which occupies about half the entire length. Resembles outwardly *Leptosphæria permunda*, Ck., which was also on the specimens sent. The awn finally disappears, leaving the spore 22—30 *u* long.